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rendered students of aboriginal American culture a distinct service in showing that there is much confusion in the accounts of the early writers, that a wide diffusion of certain plant names seems to have occurred during the century after the Discovery, and that African influence may have been something of a factor in it all. That, however, the plants themselves were of foreign origin and were unknown in America until introduced in the early sixteenth century, he has, in the reviewer's opinion, quite failed to prove. It is clear that there is a problem here which demands a scientific and scholarly study, but this the volume under discussion cannot be said to supply.

R. B. DIXON

Vertebrate Zoölogy. HORATIO HACKETT NEWMAN, Professor of Zoölogy and Embryology in the University of Chicago. The MacMillan Company: New York, 1920. Pp. xiii + 432, 217 figs.

A textbook of vertebrate zoölogy or comparative anatomy is necessarily largely a compilation. Its value is determined by the author's choice of material and authorities as well as his presentation of the subject. Professor Newman has been successful in a wise selection of material from the best books on this subject. The greater part of the data is derived from such authorities as Brehm, Cope, Flower, Lydekker, Gadow, Gegenbauer, Gregory, Haswell, Hertwig, Huxley, Jordan, Keibel, Kingsley, Lillie, Lull, Mall, Mathew, Minot, Osborn, Parker, Patten, Scott, Weber, Wiedersheim, Wilder, and Williston. This list is sufficient to show that the book contains well-balanced proportions of embryology, paleontology, comparative anatomy, and phylogeny. The first three subjects are used to good advantage in establishing phylogenetic relationships and tiresome details that do not serve this end are omitted.

A feature of the book is the introduction and application of Child's axial gradient conception in the interpretation of vertebrate structures. There are three axes of the vertebrate body: a primary antero-posterior axis, a secondary dorso-ventral axis, and a tertiary bilateral axis. The generalization is that the organs of highest dynamic activity are at the apical ends and those of least dynamic activity are at the basal ends of these axes.

The book is adequately illustrated with 217 text-figures. Although not one of these figures is original, the author's contribution here has been an important one. He has regrouped and combined figures from other authors to very good advantage.

Four pages are devoted to man. They are totally inadequate and

from an anthropological point of view had better been omitted. The Australians are described as having woolly hair. The habitat of the Negroid race is given as "Madagascar and Africa from the Sahara Desert to the Cape of Good Hope," thus leaving out of consideration altogether the Melanesian Negroes and Negritos. The illustrations for this section are not particularly well chosen.

LOUIS R. SULLIVAN

The Intellectuals and the Wage Workers. A Study in Educational Psychoanalysis. HERBERT ELLSWORTH CORY. New York: The Sun-wise Turn, 1919. 273 pp.

Only a small portion of this book has a direct bearing on topics of professional interest to anthropologists. Nevertheless, it is important as evidence of the ever widening influence of our science. When Professor Cory has occasion to seek enlightenment on matters of racial endowment and class psychology, he not only wisely comes for guidance to anthropologists but still more wisely gets his orientation from the foremost champion of scientific method in the field, Professor Boas. His rescuing one of Professor Boas' fugitive articles on caste is especially commendable. Another point that must impress the ethnologist favorably is the sanely broad conception of religion set forth in Chapter III, where incidentally application is made of some of Mr. Marett's ideas. The critique of Comte's triple-stage theory (p. 51) reveals sound sociological insight. Altogether Professor Cory has completely freed himself from the incubus of the unilinear evolution dogma. It is most gratifying to find so ready a response to our teachings on the part of a student of literature and psychoanalysis. Surely the greatest service we can do to the public at large lies in the dissemination of valid anthropological principles and the elimination of the solemn nonsense that often parades as scientific knowledge.

ROBERT H. LOWIE

NORTH AMERICA

Certain Aboriginal Pottery from Southern California. GEORGE G. HEYE. (Indian Notes and Monographs, vol. VII, no. 1.) Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, 1919.

Mr. Heye describes in this paper over 400 pieces of pottery buried or hidden by the Diegueño and Luiseño Indians of former days and recovered by their descendants or by Mr. Edward H. Davis of Mesa Grande. Part of the collection had been used for mortuary purposes and con-